

to the surplus revenues as given in the foregoing table, and the entire surplus in each year is as follows, viz:

1833,	\$893,419
1834,	739,661
1835,	775,964
1836,	883,677
1837,	602,727
1838,	476,676

\$4,372,119

The average surplus is \$728,660 for each of the six years; which is equal to the interest at 5 per cent, on a debt of \$14,573,200.

Here then we have the actual experience of six years from 1833 to 1838, both inclusive, which shows that the entire revenues of the state from tolls and other sources, after paying all the expenses of the state government and keeping the canals in repair, (allowing nothing for interest on the debts already contracted for the canals) are only sufficient to sustain a debt of a little more than fourteen millions and a half of dollars.

The surplus of 1833, a year of unusual prosperity, is only sufficient to pay the interest on a debt of about nine and a half millions at 5 per cent.

Let us then look at our present condition, in order to ascertain how much more money we can borrow on the credit of the people, without calling on them for a tax to pay interest.

The debts of the several canals at the close of the year 1839, will be as follows, viz:

Chenango,	\$2,362,555, 66
Genesee Valley,	2,000,000 00
Black River,	800,000 00
Oswego,	421,304 00
Cayuga & Seneca,	237,000 00
Chemung,	316,000 00
Crooked Lake,	120,000 00
Erie canal, for enlargement,	4,000,000 00

\$10,256,839 66

The old Erie canal debt, amounting to about two millions and a quarter, is excluded from the above statement, for the reason that money is provided for its payment. All the stock authorized for the enlargement of the Erie canal and the construction of the Black River canal, has not yet been issued; but it is supposed the whole will be required during the year 1839.

This is the amount of debt with which we shall enter upon the year 1840, if the Commissioners of the Canal Fund are able to borrow money as fast as it is wanted in prosecuting the work for the "more speedy enlargement of the Erie canal," as required by the act of 1838.—The annual interest on this debt, at 5 per cent, is \$512,841 95; a sum greater by \$36,165 than the entire surplus of 1838, and only \$216,000 short of the average annual surplus of the revenues for the last six years.

In this condition of the Treasury Gov. Seward and Mr. Ruggles propose to run the state in debt to the amount of FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and Mr. Verplanck proposes to go to FORTY-SEVEN MILLIONS, in addition to the existing debt.

The facts which are given below, and which are taken from a report of the State Treasury of Pennsylvania, made to the Legislature in March last, will enable the reader to judge whether the Comptroller, or Mr. Scoles who signs the address, is guilty of "misrepresentation" in regard to the condition of Pennsylvania.

The Treasurer states that the actual expenditures for the ordinary maintenance of the canals and railroads and the support of the government, exceed the ordinary revenues as follows, viz:

In 1836,	\$769,819 43
1837,	754,475 75
1838,	1,117,793 74
1839, [estimate],	91,355 78
1840, "	939,569 45
1841, "	923,25 68

And it is worthy of remark that during the three years preceding 1838, there was received into the Treasury of Pennsylvania from the U. S. surplus \$2,867,514, and from Bank issues over four millions of dollars, making together, as stated in a message of the Governor, about seven millions of dollars, all of which was used in the ordinary operations of the Treasury: And yet notwithstanding these accidental and extraordinary means of replenishing the Treasury," such was the magnitude of its expenditures for internal improvements, large portions of which are wholly unproductive, that the Treasury was literally bankrupt at the close of Gov. Ritner's administration; and the people of the state were saddled with a debt of more than thirty millions of dollars.

Gov. Ritner, in his last message to the Legislature, makes the following admission:—

"Thus it has come to pass, that notwithstanding a succession of circumstances the most fortunate, and of receipts the most ample and unexpected, the Commonwealth is left without means to continue her own works and deem her own faith. Her contractors, her farmers and the public generally, are, I fear, out to possess good cause of complaint, that she has entered upon undertakings that she cannot accomplish; or has the only alternative, the means to complete and render productive the projects of private speculation which have already proved so burdensome to the Treasury, and so insatiable in their demands, must continue to be granted without regard to consequences."

At the very time when the finances of Pennsylvania were thus embarrassed, the oracles of the Whig party in our legislature were denouncing the cautious policy pursued by our democratic administration, and declaring that the contrast between the internal condition of Pennsylvania "and our own, is, to us, humiliating in the extreme."

If the schemes of Gov. Seward are carried out, New York will become the "indefatigable rival" of Pennsylvania in creating an overgrown debt, and generations yet unborn will be made to feel, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Jefferson, "that a public debt is a perpetual blight upon honest industry and productive labor."

It may not be out of place to enquire whether the letter of the federal address was not in the lobby during upon the legislature "projects of private speculation," similar to those alluded to by Gov. R.

#### Further Instance of Whig Economy.

We see, by extracts in the Pennsylvaniaian from the City Documents, that the public debt of the city of Philadelphia, (totally distinct from the State debt) amounts to \$3,650,000!!! and that it has been swelled to this vast amount, principally during the Whig Administration of the City Councils.

Before we proceed to examine the remaining heads of Mr. Deberry's address, we beg leave to dwell with a little more particularity, upon his apology for his vote "to increase the army" with which "A Freeman" charged him.

We apologize for dwelling upon this head, upon the ground that we believe it to involve greater inconsistency and absurdity, than any other one of the many grounds, upon which, the Whig member elect and his party, oppose the Administration.

We must repeat here, Mr. Deberry's apology for this vote, that our readers may keep it distinctly in their minds—we hope they will not soon forget it.

He says, "we were driven to the necessity of increasing the army, or of keeping in constant service, several thousand of our militia, for the protection of our western frontier, against the numerous tribes of Indians, which the bad policy of the Administration had settled down on that frontier."

The purchase of the lands of these "numerous tribes of Indians," amounting, as before stated, to one hundred and eighteen millions of acres, is part of the "bad policy" to which Mr. Deberry alludes.

It is the policy of Mr. Deberry and his Whig friends, to sell these lands and give away the money to the States.

It is the policy of the President to sell them out at cheap rates to settlers, and keep the money, to defray the public expenses of the Government, instead of taxing the people for those expenses, or raising the Tariff."

Mr. Clay, Mr. Deberry's "first choice" for President, is the great father of the American System, and Tariff of protection, both of which the Southern States are so much opposed to. It is his scheme (and therefore Edmund Deberry's) to vote away all the money that these public lands may bring when sold, as a present to the States. Mr. Deberry knows that this gift of the public money will leave the Administration (that he hates) without money to pay current expenses.

And what next? He knows that the only means, then left the Government to raise money, will be a tariff of duties, or a direct tax.

Well, the money for these lands being voted to the States, and the Government left bankrupt, by Whig votes; the Tariff, being under revision next winter, or the winter after, what have the friends of the Tariff, and the enemies of the South, (Mr. Deberry amongst them) to do, but make use of the emptiness of the Treasury, as an excuse to saddle the South again with all the evils growing out of a high Tariff of Duties. The Northern Tariff men, will not fail to see their own interests; They are, most of them, Mr. Clay's warm Whig friends, and they have a majority in Congress, whenever they have the least excuse to exert it against the South.

Will they fail to give what protection they choose to their manufacturers, when Mr. Deberry and his southern Whig friends vote away the public money to furnish them with a suitable excuse?

Let no one believe them so blind to their own interests.

As surely as Mr. Clay and the Whigs vote away the proceeds of the public lands to the States, so certainly, will the South have the Tariff of duties raised upon them.

It will be a matter of necessity. There will be no other way of supporting the Government, unless it be by a direct tax.

But further, as to Mr. Deberry's part, in this Whig policy, of turning out Mr. Van Buren and electing Mr. Clay, or some other friend of a High Tariff in his place.

Mr. Deberry's humble service in this conspiracy against Southern interests, consists in crying out extravagance and "bad policy" in the purchase of these lands, and the removal of these Indians. Now, the heaviest items of public expenditure, are for the purchase of these lands, and the removal of these Indians. Take away from Mr. Deberry, the amount paid for these purchases, the Florida war, to remove the Seminoles, and for the removal of the other "numerous tribes," as an item to scold and complain about—and Mr. Deberry would have nothing left, to charge as extravagance, against the Administration.

Are the people of Fayetteville District opposed to the Treaties which produced this immensely valuable amount of acres? Are they opposed to sending the Indians beyond the Mississippi?

Do they agree with the Whig member elect, that this is bad policy?

Do they desire these lands to be sold and the money given to the States, so that with a new Deberry Tariff, they may be again threatened with the horrors of nullification and disunion?

They may rely upon it, that whatever a few warm partisans, with Mr. Deberry at their

head, may think on this subject, the great mass of their southern fellow citizens, will never submit to it.

We ask the indulgence of our readers while we continue these remarks, the public opinions and acts of a public servant, are public property, and it is the duty of every man, in times like these to scan them narrowly; and sift them thoroughly. We shall continue our enquiries further next week, into Mr. Deberry's votes and public acts.

#### The Evening Star & Intelligencer—bowing off Mr. Clay.

The indications in the leading Whig presses, of an intention to drop Mr. Clay, and run General Harrison for the Presidency, are too strong to be misunderstood. Besides the unequivocal expression of opinion by the Richmond Whig, in our extract from the Globe in to-day's paper, we perceive one of the very prettiest of the National Intelligencer's accustomably polite and genteel editorials on such subjects, rich and redundant in eulogistic encomium on the character and public services of Mr. Clay; but concluding with a most emphatic manifesto of the editor's determination to support any other nominee of the Harrisburgh Convention. We find this gem of the Intelligencer's taste in such writings, extracted into the New York Evening Star, and simply endorsed in blank by Mr. Noah, "without note or comment."

It is not long since the Intelligencer or some other Whig print, complimented Mr. Richie, of the Enquirer, for his graceful suavity of manner, in attempting to "bow off" Col. Johnson as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. The veteran of Virginia will no doubt yield the palm however, to him of the Intelligencer, when he reads the article we allude to, with the Rabbi's endorsement.

It must be pleasant to Mr. Clay, to observe how implicitly his Whig friends rely on his forbearance and philosophy: He is a patriot no doubt, and will do cheerfully whatever Orange, Randolph, Chatham and Guilford Farmers will tap the Gaston road at Henderson, and we pray, what will be the condition of Fayetteville, with all the western trade turned to Petersburg? Our remissness has been already, almost inexcusable. Let us make amends by immediate energy of action. Every resident of this town has a deep interest in this affair. Let every one shew he feels his own interest, by arousing from the indifference which has so far kept this work from going forward.

Let us be understood as attaching blame to no body. It is the duty of a public journalist to call attention to the public interest. This is all we design.

**Fruits of Abolition.**—The Newbern (N. C.) Spectator says:—"On the night of the 15th inst., near the Sound in Onslow county, Mr. Loftin Quinn was attacked by a stout negro man, dragged from his horse, beaten, robbed, tied to his cart, and threatened with instant death if he made any noise. The daring scoundrel then took Mr. Quinn's mien from his cart, mounted her, and left his victim bound on the road. Providence, the avenger of wrong and injustice, directed the steps of the robber to Newbern where he turned his stolen mare loose on the street, and attempted to obtain a passage to the north. In the mean time the news of the outrage reached this place, a handbill was posted, describing the fellow and his acts; and ere 24 hours had elapsed he was safely lodged in jail, where he now is. We learn that he committed a more recent outrage on a citizen of Wilmington, and that the authorities of that town have offered \$400 for his apprehension. He was on board of a vessel when taken."

Evening Star.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated, "Asheville, Sept. 19, 1839.

"I have just returned from the Convention which after 4 days sitting and investigation of accounts, &c. have resolved to suspend all Works beyond Columbia until the road to that place be first made, and likewise we have adopted a resolution, that the States united in the project be appealed to, and informed that the road must stop at Columbia, unless they come to our assistance. Now you, and every body else knows that the aid of these States will not be granted, and therefore, the road stops at Columbia."

"The Tennesseans are resolved to make an effort to unite with us by way of the Hiwassee Road, and at an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders to be held at Columbia, on the 4th of December, will send Delegates to concert measures. The debates in Convention were exciting and even acrimonious. However the Convention broke up in harmony, and our object have been fully attained."

Char. Cour.

The tournament of the British Lords and Ladies was a ridiculous and expensive pageant at first—but the "pitiless peltings of the storm" have turned it all to a complete farce. They will furnish subjects enough for the caricaturists and pasquinades to last them for a twelve-month. They will be quizzed from lands' end to lands' end.—Fortunate indeed will they be, if it ends all in farce. The extraordinary folly of the expensive pageant, at a time when there is such a pressure upon the business of the people, is calculated to produce more indignant feelings against the aristocracy of England.—How ridiculous have the waggish reporters already painted the whole scene. Splendor was turned into ridicule by the drenching rain—the knights feebly poking at each other with their lances—and the ladies' dresses dragging in the mud. The 2d day, it was postponed on account of the weather. The 3d day remains to be heard from. We shall give further particu-

lar, for the amusement of our readers. It were silly to treat such a thing seriously.

Rich. Enquirer.

Which have been the most faithful depositors, the collectors or the banks? Let a few facts answer. Since 1789, the immense sum of (\$10,053,000,000,) ten thousand and fifty-three millions of dollars have gone through the hands and control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about \$1,000,000, or one tenth of one per cent. From 1817 to 1834 the amount of the public revenue deposited in the banks was about \$350,000,000, or a little more than one third of the whole amount, which had gone through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon this the loss in seventeen years has been \$7,254,424, or three-eighths of one per cent. showing that the money has been safer in the hands of responsible collectors than irresponsible banks, even under the old Treasury organization, which was not guarded so carefully as the Independent Treasury would have been.

Bristol (Mass.) Country Democrat.

**Illinois.**—We learn from the Louisville Journal of Friday, that the Illinois Board of Public Works, after two or three meetings, has come to a determination to suspend all works upon contracts made during the present year, and upon re-let work, except such work as may be necessary to be done to keep the improvements in preservation, or to render them available, until ample means shall be furnished for their prosecution." It has also been determined to reduce the number of agents and engineers to the minimum competent to preserve the public work, and to introduce all practical economy in every department of expenditures connected therewith.—The Springfield (Illinois) Journal of a late date says: "It is hoped that arrangements will be made so as to enable the Commissioners to pay all the estimates now due, though that arrangement is by no means certain."

**Division of Florida.**—There was a meeting of the inhabitants of St. Augustine, in East Florida on the 29th of August last, called for the purpose of organizing the party in favor of a division of the territory. According to the resolutions, the people of East Florida are opposed to being erected into a State in conjunction with the middle and western parts of the territory, with all the additional expenses of a State government, to be raised by direct tax, and are unanimously disposed to a separation, making the Suwannee river the dividing line. It is stated also that the territory comprises land and resources sufficient to form two independent States, the west being nearly equal in size to Massachusetts and Maryland combined, and nearly as large as South Carolina; and the region lying east of the Suwannee possessing an area approaching in extent to Pennsylvania or New York, and equal in extent to Tennessee or Michigan.—N. Y. Ex. Post.

The Public Land sale terminated at Chicago on the 10th inst. The sales amounted to \$90,000. Books are still open for private entry.

**DIED.**

In this town, on the 2nd inst. William G., infant son of Mr. Henry Erambert.

In Wilmington, on Sunday night last, Mr. John H. Holmes, aged 38 years, for the last 20 years a resident of Wilmington and Smithville.

In Charleston, on the 12th ult., Mr. Terence O'Hanlon, Jun., aged 46 years.

In Davidson County, on the 7th inst., after a lingering case of the dypsy, James Smith, Esq., aged 67 years.

In Mobile on the 17th ult. Mr. Lewis Brown, Merchant of that city, aged about 50 years.

**OBITUARY.**

Died, at his residence, in Richmond county, N. C. on the evening of 22nd ult. Mr. Malcom Nicholson, in the 86th year of his age. His last illness was painful and protracted, yet it produced no impairment; his intellect remained clear and vigorous until within a few minutes of his death, his spirit was kind and gentle to the last. As his dissolution drew near, his mind seemed wholly given to joyous anticipations; he was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew him, he has left three sons, together with a numerous circle of friends and relations to mourn their irretrievable loss. Life's last work is done, and its long lesson of consistent, humble, practical piety—teaching that "to live is Christ"—now prefigures in the emphasis of a peaceful and triumphant departure, that "to die is gain."

**DEMOCRATIC MEETING.**

The Democratic Republicans of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday afternoon of our next Superior Court, which sits the 11th day of Nov. next, to take into consideration the subject of recommending a convention of the republican party, to be held in Raleigh, some time in next December or January, composed of delegates chosen by the people of each county, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for our next Governor, and also the expediency of making such nomination by the people of the Democratic party of this State, should such a nomination be made by the people, or by a central convention chosen by them.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Sept. 28, 1839.

**J. & J. KYLE,**

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

—Among which are—

Super-fine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford mixed, Drab, Green and Wine colored Cloths.

Casimere, well assorted.

Satinets, Kentucky Jeans and Erminets.

Super-fine Vesting.

278 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 merinoes.

345 pieces 3-4 & 6-8 Muslin de Lane.

1298 pieces Calico, well assorted.

Cambricks, Jacquets and Plain Muslins.

39 bales 3-4, 4-8 & 5-8 Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and Brown.

65 pieces Superior Silks, well assorted.

Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,

Muslin de Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c. &c.

Comprising one of the largest stocks of Goods ever offered in this State, all of which being bought at the late sales at the north, will be offered for sale at

**REDUCED PRICES,**

by wholesale or retail.

September 30, 1839.

32-1f

#### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly for the North Carolinian.

FAYETTEVILLE.		
Brandy, peach,	\$0 48	a \$00 50
" apple,	\$0 35	a 00 40
Bacon,	\$0 11	a 00 12
Beeswax,	\$0 20	a 00 25
Bale Rope,	\$0 08	a 00 12
Coffee,	\$0 12	a 00 13
Cotton,	\$0 16	a 00 10
Cotton Bagging,	\$0 16	a 00 10
Corn,	75	a 85
Candles, F. F.	\$0 18	a 00 20
Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 25
Flour,	\$4 03	a 5 03
Feathers,	\$0 45	a 00 00
Iron, bar,	\$0 51	a 00 06
Molasses,	\$0 26	a 00 40
Nails, cut,	\$0 07	a 00 08
Sugar, brown,	\$0 03	a 00 12
" lump,	\$0 16	a 00 00
" loaf,	\$0 18	a 00 20

WILMINGTON.		
Bacon,	\$00 15	a \$00 11
Butter,	25	a 28
Beeswax,	23	a 24
Bale Rope, dull,	6	a 8
Brandy, apple,	62	a 70
Corn, per bushel,	10	a 100
Coffee,	11	a 13
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	13	a
Cotton Bagging, dull,	20	a
Flour, per bbl.	6 50	a 7 60
Gin, American,	55	a
Lime, cash,	1 25	a 1 50
Molasses,	30	a 40
Pitch, at the Stills,	2 00	a 2 25
Rice, per 100 lbs.	4 00	a 00
Rum, N. E.	40	a 43
Resin, scarce,	1 50	a 00
Sugar, brown,	8	a
Turpentine, soft, per bbl.		a 2 45
Turpentine, hard		half price
Tar, per bbl.		1 70
Pitch, do	2 00	a 2 25
Resin, do		1 70
Flooring boards, w.		10 00
Wide do do		7 00
Scantling do		5 00
Timber, river rafts,	5 00	a 6 00

STAVES.		
Do do hhd. rough,	12 50	a 16 00
Do do drawn,	28 00	a 30 00
W. O. ybl.	12 00	a 16 00
R. O. hhd. rough,	9 00	a 11 00
Do do dressed	11 00	a 16 00
Shingles.		
Country, do	1 50	a 2 00
Contract, do	3 00	a 4 00

#### LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post office at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 1st of October 1839.

A	James Lord
Rayford Autery	Mc.
William Autery	William McLennan
B	John W. McKay
Alexander J. Byrne	Mrs. Nancy McMillan
Dugald Baker	Alexander McLean
James Butler	(Duncan's Creek)
John Barefoot	Mrs. Rosanna McCrackan
Duncan Black	Rodeic McCallum
Owen Beasde	John McPhail
William Bryant Jr.	(Upper Little River)
William Bryant Sen.	Daniel McNeill
Mrs. Mary Ball	Sarah McLean
Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett	Duncan McLean
J. M. Beasley	Alexander McKethan
C	Caroline A. McDonald
Benjamin Chapman	Duncan McArthur
George Cummings	(Beaver Creek)
Joseph Chachen	D. L. McMillan
Neil Clark	M
John Campbell	Alexander Morrison
Duncan Conoly	Mrs. Patience Maner
John Cameron	George H. Mitchell
Rev'd. Robert Campbell	Mrs. Sintha Mills
Lauchlin B. Campbell	Jonathan Miller
Mrs. Patience Clark	O
D	Col. W. D. Otry
Wallis D. Dodge	Pucci
Joseph Downing	Samuel Phillips
John Dew	Henry Pope
Jonathan Dew	John Perry
Dickinson & Murrell	R
E	John Ray Jr.
Mrs. Rachel Elmore	Duncan Ray
Mrs. Catherine Everitt	Jerome B. Russell
John Edwards	Kiny a Rouse
F	Col. Daniel Smith,
Thomas Fort	(Graham's Bridge.)
Arthur Faircloth	Peter Shaw,
G	A. E. Smith,
Mary Grove	William Strickland.
William D. Green	S
Mr. Gregory	Thos. Smith, Bladen Co.
(Cameron's Shop)	John Sillers, Sampson Co.
H	John Sinclair,
Joel Horn	(Nicholson's Creek.)
Jonathan Hails	T
Col. S. Hollingsworth	David Thames,
Walter G. Hubbard	Maj. Albert Torrence,
J	George A. Taylor.
Travis Jackson	V
Wiley Jean	Ezekiel Vann.
Levi Jones	W
Owen Jones	Rev. Albert Williams,
Levi Jones, Bladen Co.	Silva Williams,
Malcom Johnston	Bryant Wright,
K	Saml. D. Watson,
Miss Barbara A. King	Mrs. Westbrooks
Ezekiel King	Francis Wilson,
L	Ned Wilson,
Benjamin Lewis	Chester Webster.
Miss Sarah Leach	
	JOHN McRAE. P. M.